

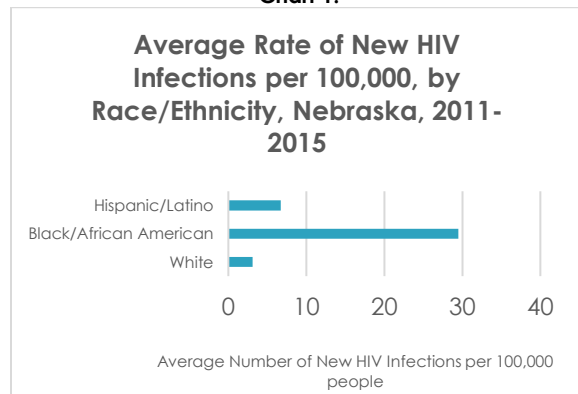
2015 Nebraska Fact Sheet: HIV among Blacks

In 2014, according to the US Census population estimates, Blacks (non-Hispanic, born in the United States and foreign born) accounted for 4.9% of Nebraska's total population. Of the 418 cases diagnosed with HIV in Nebraska from 2011 to 2015, Blacks accounted for 25% of all cases. The Black population is affected at a higher rate by HIV than any other racial or ethnic group in Nebraska. Black non-Hispanics living in Nebraska have nearly 10 times the rate of white non-Hispanics (Chart 1).

New HIV Cases*

From 2011-2015, Nebraska averaged 26 newly diagnosed HIV cases per year in the Black population. This represents, on average 28% of Nebraska's new HIV cases.

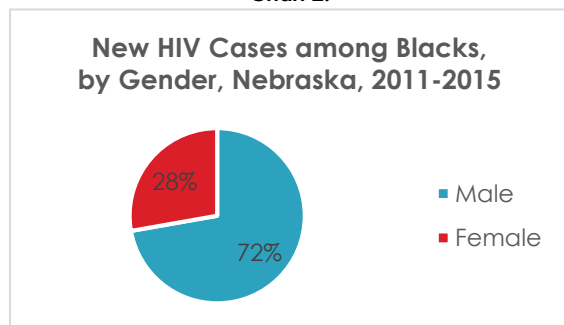
Chart 1:



By Gender

Males represent 72% of Blacks newly diagnosed with HIV. (Chart 2).

Chart 2:



From 2011 to 2015, the ratio of male to female cases has remained fairly stable (Table 1).

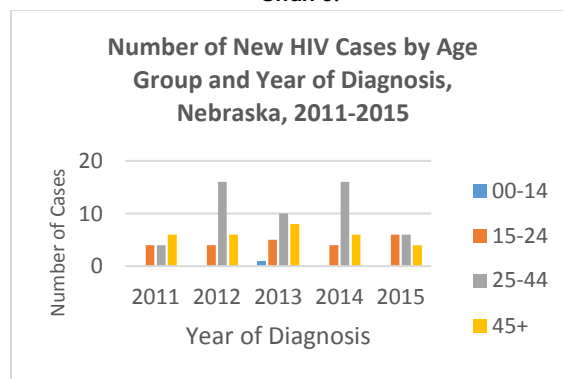
Table 1: Number of New HIV Cases among Blacks by Gender and Year of Diagnosis

Year of Diagnosis	Female	Male	TOTAL
2011	4	10	14
2012	7	19	26
2013	6	19	25
2014	8	19	27
2015	5	11	16
TOTAL	30	78	108

By Age

Among the newly diagnosed, 71% of cases among Blacks are diagnosed between the ages of 15 and 44 (Chart 3). Regardless of age, gender or race, anyone having unprotected sex should get tested for HIV at least once in their lifetime.

Chart 3:



Testing in Nebraska

HIV testing in Nebraska is available at all physician offices, hospitals, medical clinics and counseling and testing sites. The Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (NDHHS) Counseling and Testing Program has 64 federally funded HIV test sites located across Nebraska. At these test sites, the client has the option of testing anonymously (by number) or confidentially

*The term "new HIV case" refers to all new diagnosis of HIV infection with or without AIDS

(by name). Testing at any other site is confidential only. To locate a counseling and testing site near you go to: <http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Documents/CTRPCRsites.pdf>.

By HIV Exposure Category

In Nebraska, from 2011-2015, 57% of newly diagnosed Black females reported their risk behavior as heterosexual contact and 53% of the Black males reported male to male (MSM) sexual contact (Chart 4 and 5). Injecting drug use (IDU) accounts for a small percentage of risk behaviors in Nebraska, with 4% of Black males reporting a risk behavior of IDU, which substantially increases the chances they will transmit HIV to someone else.

Chart 4:

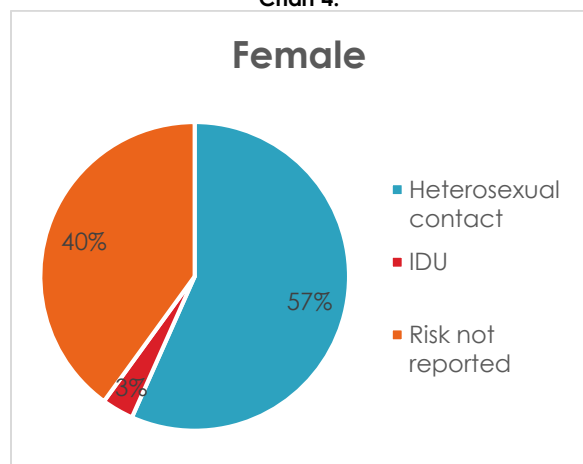
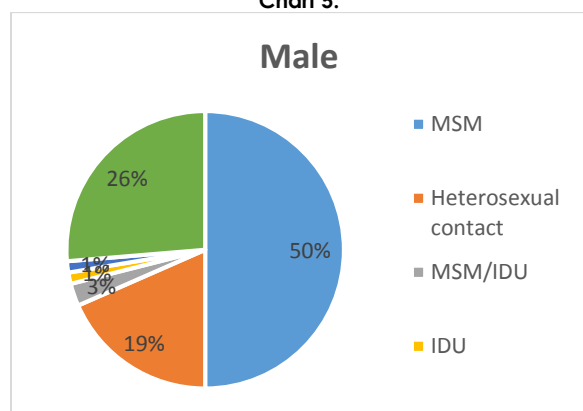


Chart 5:



** NIR: People who do not have a risk identified. Every effort is made at the time of diagnosis to get a risk through client interviews.

Foreign Born Cases

Foreign-born Blacks come from a number of different countries around the world. The method of transmission is most times the result of heterosexual sex. Many different cultures and languages make up this population and this alone can create barriers for prevention and care. About 23% of all new diagnosed HIV disease cases among Blacks are among foreign-born Blacks (Table 2).

Table 2: Number of New HIV Cases among Foreign-Born Blacks by Country of Birth, Nebraska, 2010-2014

Country of Birth	Cases
Ethiopia	3
Jamaica	1
Kenya	1
Not Specified	2
Papau New Guinea	1
Somalia	3
Sudan	6
Togo	5
Zimbabwe	2
TOTAL	24

Living HIV Cases

As of December 31, 2015 there were 680 Blacks living with HIV in Nebraska. For the past five years, the number of Blacks living with HIV has remained constant.

Chart 6:

